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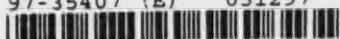
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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE  
ALTERNATIVE REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 3 December 1997 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stating that Mr. Cui Tiankai has been appointed alternate representative of China on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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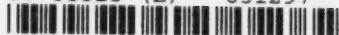
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LETTER DATED 4 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF BURUNDI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you, for communication to the members of the Security Council of the United Nations, a document clarifying the aide-mémoire of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning the fact-finding mission that the Secretary-General of the United Nations has decided to send to Burundi and to the United Republic of Tanzania. A delegation from the Tanzanian Government circulated the said aide-mémoire at the United Nations and it was circulated by the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania on 28 November 1997 at an informal meeting of the Permanent Representatives of certain countries in the region and the Chairman of the Group of African States for the month of November.

I should be grateful if you would have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gamaliel NDARUZANIYE  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative



Annex

Clarification dated 2 December 1997 concerning the  
aide-mémoire of the United Republic of Tanzania  
concerning the United Nations Fact-Finding  
Mission

The Government of the Republic of Burundi has examined the aide-mémoire which the Tanzanian Government prepared in response to the decision by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send a fact-finding mission to the shared border between the two countries.

While noting that the Tanzanian authorities have professed that they intend to work doggedly to restore peace in Burundi, the Government of Burundi cannot help but deplore that the situation within Burundi is continually presented by the United Republic of Tanzania through the distorting prism inspired solely by the members of the armed groups and rebels situated in its territory.

It is distressing, to say the least, that the Tanzanian Government sees the flow of refugees in its territory as the most serious consequence of the October 1993 crisis and that it chooses to say nothing about the genocide which has claimed more than 150,000 innocent victims and to deliberately ignore the fact that, had it not been for the change that President Pierre Buyoya made on 25 July 1996, that genocide would have continued until this day. Any dispassionate observer can state today that the security situation has definitely improved.

Regarding the peace negotiations which are being mediated by former President Julius Nyerere, the Government has always stressed that it is resolved to find a negotiated solution, but it has always indicated that the peace process cannot succeed unless a favourable climate is created to that end. Moreover, the postponement of the Arusha talks, which had been scheduled for 25 August 1997, was requested simply in order to allow time for an easing of tensions; the latter had been building because of repeated statements and ever-increasing demands orchestrated by the Tanzanian party in connection with the question of economic sanctions and security on the shared border.

In order to avoid entering into an argument with a neighbouring country over what has been described as an "imaginary problem", Burundi has requested a United Nations fact-finding mission which would look objectively into what is really happening on the border between the two countries. This request was made in response to the attacks on Burundian soil which occurred on 27 September and 27 October 1997, respectively, and which caused extensive damage to persons and property.

In light of the repeated attacks and incursions by law enforcement forces on Burundian territory, the Government, whose primary mission is to assure the peace and security of its population, cannot but denounce the setting up of refugee camps which have been transformed into training camps for armed groups less than 20 kilometres from the border, in violation of the relevant international conventions.

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Unfortunately, we are obliged to report that tensions are far from easing, what with the expulsion by force of the last representative of Burundi to Dar-es-Salaam on 20 November and the de facto closing of the embassy; the latter is now in the hands of rebel groups thanks to the Tanzanian authorities.

The Government of Burundi wishes to draw attention to other untruths contained in the aide-mémoire, particularly that concerning the alleged arrest of the President of the National Assembly. The latter has never been arrested and enjoys complete freedom of movement within the country.

Likewise, the execution of the sentences handed down in the case of the genocide of 31 July 1997 followed all Burundian legal procedures, free from any partisan or ethnic considerations. It cannot be tied into the peace process which the Government has vigorously embarked upon since 25 July 1996 and is not contrary to any so-called accord; Burundi does not know who the parties might be, especially as it has often been excluded from summits that concern it.

The Government of Burundi calls upon the international community once again to use its influence to help Burundi improve its relations with its Tanzanian neighbour and thereby move closer towards a lasting peace in the subregion.

It sincerely thanks the Security Council and the Secretary-General for the favourable response given to its request for the dispatch of a United Nations fact-finding mission, which is a significant contribution to that end.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 2 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF  
SLOVAKIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to resolution 1132 (1997), adopted by the Security Council on 8 October 1997, has the honour to indicate the measures taken by the competent Slovak authorities to comply with the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution.

Visa restrictions to prevent the entry into or transit through the Slovak Republic will be implemented without delay as soon as the list of members of the military junta and the adult members of their families have been determined by the Committee of the Security Council established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997).

The above-mentioned Slovak authorities have issued relevant instructions according to which there has been no sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products and arms and related matériel of any type to Sierra Leone.

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### SECOND REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION IN SIERRA LEONE

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997 and to the Presidential statement of 14 November 1997.<sup>1</sup> It covers developments in Sierra Leone since my first report, dated 21 October 1997.<sup>2</sup>

#### II. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1132 (1997)

##### Action taken by the military junta, the Economic Community of West African States and the Special Envoy

2. On 23 October 1997, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Committee of Five on Sierra Leone and a delegation representing Major Johnny Paul Koroma, Chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) regime in Sierra Leone, held talks at Conakry and signed a six-month peace plan for Sierra Leone<sup>3</sup> which was to take effect from that date. The United Nations was represented at the signing of the Conakry Agreement by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs. A representative of the Organization of African Unity also attended.

3. The Agreement calls, *inter alia*, for the cessation of hostilities as from 23 October 1997, to be monitored by an ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) verification mechanism to be assisted, subject to the approval of the Security Council, by United Nations military observers; the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants, which is to take place from 1 to 31 December; the resumption on 14 November of humanitarian assistance to Sierra Leone, to be monitored by ECOMOG and United Nations military observers; commencing 1 December, the return of refugees and displaced persons, with the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the provision of immunities and guarantees for the coup leaders; the restoration of the constitutional government of President Kabbah by 22 April 1998; and the broadening of the government's power base. Under the Agreement, Corporal Foday Sankoh, leader of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), was expected to



return to Sierra Leone to make his contribution to the peace process. The ECOWAS Committee and the junta's representatives also agreed to continue negotiations towards the effective and prompt implementation of the Agreement.

4. On 5 November, President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah issued a statement<sup>4</sup> indicating his acceptance of the Conakry Agreement, and stated his Government's willingness to cooperate with ECOWAS, ECOMOG, the United Nations and UNHCR in the implementation of their respective roles in accordance with the Agreement.

5. Although the junta publicly committed itself to the implementation of the Conakry Agreement and has held discussions with ECOMOG on the modalities for the disarmament process and for the provision of humanitarian assistance, it has issued several statements criticizing key provisions of the Agreement, and raised several important issues (see para. 6 below), which may seriously affect, if not undermine, its implementation.

6. On 11 November, the ECOMOG Force Commander, Major-General Victor Malu, met with representatives of the junta at Kossoh Town, Sierra Leone, to discuss the modalities for the implementation of the Conakry Agreement. The meeting reportedly resulted in a number of provisional agreements, including those on the deployment of ECOMOG troops throughout Sierra Leone and the cessation of all hostile propaganda. However, three major points of disagreement - the role of Nigeria within ECOMOG, the modalities and timing of the return of Corporal Sankoh and whether or not disarmament should extend to the Armed Forces of Sierra Leone (AFSL) - remained.

7. Members of the Council were briefed on the Conakry Agreement on 11 November by representatives of the ECOWAS Committee of Five, including the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria and Ghana, Chief Tom Ikimi and Mr. Victor Gbeho, and the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, Mr. Lansana Kouyaté.

8. On 14 November, the Security Council adopted a Presidential statement expressing its full support and appreciation for the continued efforts of the ECOWAS Committee of Five to seek a peaceful settlement of the crisis, and welcoming the Conakry Agreement.<sup>1</sup> The statement noted with satisfaction President Kabbah's acceptance of the peace plan. On 17 November, members of the Council received the first report of ECOWAS, submitted pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997).<sup>5</sup>

9. In order to assess conditions on the ground and formulate recommendations as to the form that United Nations assistance in the implementation of the Conakry Agreement might take in terms of humanitarian aid, the deployment of military observers and support for ECOWAS and its Monitoring Group, ECOMOG, I requested my Special Envoy for Sierra Leone, Mr. Francis Okelo, to lead a small exploratory team which visited the subregion during the second half of November.

10. The team met with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia, Mr. Monie Captan, and with senior ECOMOG officers at Monrovia, as well as with President Kabbah and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guinea, Mr. Aliou Camara, at Conakry. The team also met with refugees at Forecariah refugee camp near the border between Guinea and Sierra Leone, and visited the border crossing point at Pamelap.

11. Foreign Minister Captan stated his Government's support for the restoration of constitutional rule in Sierra Leone but expressed concern at the danger of the conflict in Sierra Leone spilling over into Liberia. These concerns were stated previously in a letter dated 31 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council.<sup>6</sup>

12. It was intended that the team would accompany the ECOWAS Committee of Five ministerial assessment visit to Freetown, which, under the Conakry Agreement, was scheduled for 20 November. However, following the cancellation of that visit, the ECOMOG Force Commander, General Malu, the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, Mr. Kouyaté, and my Special Envoy, met with junta representatives at Freetown on 27 November to discuss the modalities for the implementation of the Agreement.

13. It should be noted that the route from Kossoh to Freetown, where my Special Envoy and Mr. Kouyaté met with Major Johnny Paul Koroma, the Chairman of the AFRC, was lined with thousands of Sierra Leoneans who were waving banners demanding peace. At the meeting with Major Koroma, my Special Envoy and Mr. Kouyaté stressed the commitment of the international community to the restoration of the constitutional order in Sierra Leone and the need for the junta to cooperate fully in the implementation of the Conakry Agreement. Major Koroma did not express any objections.

14. However, at a meeting held at Jui on the same day between General Malu and the military representatives of the junta, including the AFRC Secretary-General, Colonel Sessay, and its Chief of Staff, Colonel Williams, very little progress was made in discussing the practical modalities for the implementation of military provisions of the Agreement. Colonel Williams insisted that no progress could be made in implementing the decisions reached at the military talks on 11 November until the following issues had been resolved: the release of Corporal Sankoh; the removal of the Nigerian troops from ECOMOG; and the exclusion of the AFSL troops from the disarmament exercise. It was, however, decided that the three committees established at the meeting held on 11 November to deal with disarmament, ceasefire violations and humanitarian assistance, should start operating from 1 December 1997 but, so far, no progress has been made in that regard. A further meeting with the junta to review the situation is expected to be held in the near future, following consultations.

15. It should be noted that while the junta appears to be in control of Freetown, the extent to which it is willing, or able, to negotiate the implementation of the Conakry Agreement is not clear. There have been reports of recent difficulties in the relationship between the AFRC and the RUF. Moreover, on 16 November, Mr. Steven Bio, a close relative of Brigadier Julius Maada Bio, the former National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC) Chairman, who had been working closely with the AFRC/RUF junta, was arrested along with the RUF spokesman, Mr. Massaquoi, for allegedly trying to persuade some AFRC and RUF members to oppose the implementation of the Conakry Agreement. In addition, eight members of the AFRC Supreme Council have reportedly been detained for engaging in illegal diamond-mining activities.

16. Although the ceasefire between ECOMOG and the junta's troops in the Freetown area appears to be largely holding, heavy fighting has been reported

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between the Kamajors, a traditional hunter militia, and the AFRC/RUF in the south-east and in the diamond-producing areas around Tongo in the east. Clashes between rival factions within the AFRC/RUF have also reportedly taken place, and there are numerous reports that all armed elements in Sierra Leone are recruiting, training and acquiring weapons. Insecurity and armed robberies continue in Freetown, where the warehouses of the non-governmental organization World Vision and that of the United Nations Children's Fund were looted by armed men. The junta has acknowledged the lack of security and has threatened looters with summary execution.

17. ECOMOG is continuing its preparations to implement the military provisions of the Conakry Agreement, including the identification of possible sites for the disarmament and demobilization of all Sierra Leonean armed elements. However, the success of the peace process depends on the creation of conditions that would enable the deployment of ECOMOG throughout the country and to begin the demobilization exercise as soon as possible. In turn, the elaboration of a United Nations concept of operations in Sierra Leone depends on the formulation by ECOMOG of a detailed implementation plan of the Conakry Agreement.

Other action taken pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997)

18. By paragraph 13 of resolution 1132 (1997), the Security Council requested States to report to the Secretary-General within 30 days of the date of adoption of the resolution on the steps they had taken to give effect to the provisions contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution. At the time of writing, the following 13 countries have provided information on the measures they have taken in order to give effect to those provisions, namely, Chile, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Japan, Lebanon, Malta, New Zealand, Oman, Monaco, Singapore and Sweden. The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) visited the region from 4 to 7 December to review the status of implementation of the sanctions.

III. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

19. The humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone has deteriorated since the coup of 25 May 1997. The health and nutritional status of the population has been especially affected, owing to a combination of insecurity, a drastic breakdown in public services and limited supplies of essential drugs, vaccines and food. Approximately 157,000 people have been displaced by the conflict associated with the coup. Over 21,000 families are registered as eligible for food aid under various humanitarian projects. There has been a significant increase in the incidence of communicable diseases, especially measles. Furthermore, there are still areas of the country that, for reasons of insecurity, remain inaccessible to the humanitarian community and where the gravity of the emergency situation is unknown.

20. In the rural areas, where armed conflict has not significantly disrupted agriculture, a good rice harvest is expected during December. The distribution of seeds and tools, undertaken by humanitarian organizations between January and June 1997 in two thirds of the country's chiefdoms, contributed significantly to

this encouraging picture. However, in the areas north of Bo, there are reports of some harvests being looted by armed elements.

21. In Freetown, commercial food stocks have dwindled considerably and prices have started to rise as the sanctions take effect. These price increases have affected most the vulnerable groups with limited purchasing power but they are also affecting the majority of the capital's population. It is projected that the remaining commercial food stocks will be severely depleted in approximately two weeks. Furthermore, the supply of food to all towns from rural and coastal areas is now seriously constrained by an increasingly acute shortage of petrol, resulting from the embargo on petroleum and petroleum products.

22. The start of cross-border relief operations, particularly operations involving food aid, has been delayed owing to difficulties in implementing certain aspects of the Conakry Agreement, including the full deployment of ECOMOG in Sierra Leone and, in particular, by the absence of ECOMOG and its inspection teams at the border between Guinea and Sierra Leone, which are required for cross-border deliveries to proceed. At the end of November, there were fewer than 2,000 metric tons of food aid in stock in the country.

23. While the implementation of disarmament and demobilization, as scheduled by the Conakry Agreement, is still under negotiation, the RUF has started releasing to non-governmental child protection organizations some of the children under its control. Once released, these children are given special care until reunification with their families is possible.

#### IV. OBSERVATIONS

24. The coup of 25 May 1997 was a serious blow to Sierra Leone and also to the subregion. Sierra Leone and its people have suffered greatly from the overthrow of the democratically elected Government of President Tejan Kabbah and continue to suffer harm from its effects on their security and living conditions. It is evident that the international community is determined that the coup must be reversed and the constitutional order restored as soon as possible.

25. The signing of the Conakry Agreement was a significant step towards resolving the crisis in Sierra Leone, and I commend the countries of ECOWAS for their initiative. However, despite some encouraging indications, little concrete progress has been made so far in the implementation of the Agreement which should be pursued with a sense of urgency, with pressure being exerted on the Freetown junta. Meanwhile, the military, political and humanitarian aspects of the Agreement require further clarification and negotiation, as well as the early formulation of the practical modalities for its implementation. These aspects should include the development of a concept of operations for the deployment of ECOMOG throughout the country, the conduct of disarmament, and the timing and modalities of implementation of an effective national reconciliation process. While these efforts must be pursued vigorously, the junta should not be allowed to manipulate the talks and to procrastinate in carrying out its commitments under the Agreement. Disarmament should, of course, be followed by the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, which would require adequate assistance from the international community.

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26. The United Nations should be prepared, where appropriate, to take an active part in such negotiations and to help to ensure the proper implementation of the Conakry Agreement. The Abidjan accord<sup>7</sup> which was signed on 30 November 1996 but remained unimplemented in part because of the coup of 25 May 1997, also provides a broader framework which can be utilized, as appropriate, to promote the overall settlement of the crisis.

27. Accordingly, if the steps outlined above are taken, and should security conditions on the ground permit, it would be my intention, with the support of the Security Council, to dispatch promptly a technical survey team to Sierra Leone. Its findings would enable me to present to the Security Council considered recommendations concerning the role that could be played by the United Nations in assisting in the implementation of the Conakry Agreement.

28. In the meantime, I have requested my Special Envoy for Sierra Leone to make arrangements to reopen a small liaison office in Sierra Leone, subject, of course, to acceptable security conditions and the availability of funds. The functions of this office would include liaison with ECOMOG and with the various political forces in Sierra Leone. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1132 (1997), my Special Envoy would continue to assist the search for a peaceful resolution of the crisis and, to that end, to participate in discussions with all parties concerned. The United Nations will also continue its efforts to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid to populations in need.

29. In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to ECOWAS for the close cooperation it has extended to my Special Envoy. The efforts of ECOWAS and its Monitoring Group, ECOMOG, in resolving the crisis in Sierra Leone through the peaceful restoration of the constitutional order deserve the active support of the international community.

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup> S/PRST/1997/52.

<sup>2</sup> S/1997/811.

<sup>3</sup> S/1997/824, annex II.

<sup>4</sup> See S/1997/886.

<sup>5</sup> See S/1997/895.

<sup>6</sup> S/1997/835.

<sup>7</sup> See S/1996/1034.

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## Security Council

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### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN ANGOLA (MONUA)

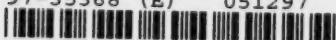
#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1135 (1997) of 29 October 1997, in which the Council requested me to report on the compliance of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) with all its obligations as set out in resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997, as well as on the schedule for the resumed withdrawal of the military personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA). The present report covers developments since my most recent report, dated 17 October 1997 (S/1997/807).

#### II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

2. The Security Council in resolution 1135 (1997) approved the new measures to be taken by the international community against UNITA. Those measures had a serious political and psychological impact upon the situation in Angola. Following the adoption of the resolution, my Special Representative, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, travelled to Andulo on 31 October 1997 to discuss with the UNITA leader, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, the status of the Angolan peace process. While reaffirming his commitment to the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex), Mr. Savimbi informed my Special Representative of the forthcoming meeting of the UNITA Political Committee to review the emerging situation. After four days of deliberations, the Commission on 4 November issued a communiqué claiming that the imposition of sanctions was unjust and stating that, as a result of the sanctions, UNITA would face "enormous difficulties" in fulfilling its remaining tasks under the Lusaka Protocol. However, in a subsequent meeting with my Special Representative, and again during the session of the Joint Commission on 5 November, the head of the UNITA delegation reaffirmed his movement's intention to maintain its commitment to continue to cooperate with the peace process. He indicated, however, that it would take some time to regain the momentum in the implementation of the pending tasks, owing to the need to "convince" UNITA supporters to cooperate.

3. On 31 October 1997, the Government of Angola issued a statement outlining the developments leading to the imposition of sanctions against UNITA and



reiterating its commitment to continued dialogue with UNITA and to national reconciliation. On 11 November, the President of Angola, Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, had a telephone conversation with Mr. Savimbi, during which they exchanged views on the peace process and agreed to continue consultations aimed at finalizing arrangements for their meeting in Angola. On 19 November, in an interview with a leading Angolan newspaper, President dos Santos suggested that the meeting should take place in early December, shortly after his return to Angola from his current trip abroad. My Special Representative has been urging both parties to agree on the date and venue of the meeting as soon as possible.

4. On 17 November 1997, another extensive discussion took place in Andulo between Mr. Savimbi and my Special Representative, who was accompanied by the representatives of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process (Portugal, Russian Federation and United States of America). During the talks, the UNITA leadership presented to the United Nations a list of concerns and accused the Government of seeking to destroy UNITA's political structures in the countryside, thus creating a new impasse in the peace process. Mr. Beye and the representatives of the observer States once again impressed on UNITA the urgent need to resume the implementation of the remaining tasks, including the full demilitarization of UNITA and the rapid extension of State administration throughout Angola, and promised to verify all UNITA allegations. At the same time, they called upon UNITA to desist from restricting the freedom of movement of MONUA personnel, which has become a serious impediment to the execution of the mandate entrusted to the United Nations.

### III. IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITA OBLIGATIONS

#### A. Military and police aspects

5. Despite persistent tensions, in particular in Cuango and Lucapa (Lunda Norte Province), as well as in Kuito, Huila and Malange provinces, which are the result of continuing acts of banditry, and troop movements by both parties, the military and security situation in the country remained relatively calm. While tensions were prevailing throughout Angola before the coming into force of the new sanctions on 29 October 1997, there was still a measure of cooperation between the parties. However, three weeks after the imposition of sanctions, UNITA severed almost all contacts with the Government and MONUA, except at the level of the Joint Commission.

6. On several occasions during the reporting period, MONUA military and civilian police observers not only were prevented from carrying out their patrols, in particular in UNITA-controlled areas, but were also harassed and physically attacked. The free movement of people and goods in the country continued to be impeded by the checkpoints established by both the Government and UNITA. The resumption of mine laying activities by UNITA troops and their supporters, as well as by the Angola National Police in some areas, led to increased tensions, as did troop movements of the Forças Armadas Angolanas (FAA) undertaken without prior notification of MONUA. On 28 November, according to media reports, Government troops had forcibly taken control of a number of small diamond-mining areas held by UNITA in Lunda Norte Province.

7. According to available information, between the adoption on 29 October 1997 of Security Council resolution 1135 (1997) and 20 November, 84 small and large aircraft had landed in UNITA-controlled areas. Owing to the restrictions imposed by UNITA on MONUA's verification activities, it was not possible to register the identification numbers of all these aircraft. In addition, there have been persistent reports that UNITA continues to conduct military training and resupply. Also, armed UNITA personnel remain visible in and around their strongholds in Andulo and Bailundo.

8. After a three-week suspension, on 21 November 1997, UNITA resumed the registration and the demobilization of its "residual" troops. In the last few weeks, it has presented to the United Nations additional armed personnel, including 145 senior officers registered in Bailundo in November and December. This brings the number of the "registered" residual troops to the level of 6,899 out of the total of 7,759 remaining armed personnel officially declared by UNITA. So far, UNITA has not provided the United Nations with a more credible figure of its "residual" forces. In the meantime, UNITA informed MONUA of the existence of 56 communication sets in different parts of the country which it said were being used to coordinate activities related to the extension of State administration and the registration and demobilization of its remaining troops. MONUA has so far verified 43 communication sets, while the remaining equipment is yet to be verified, owing mainly to lack of cooperation on the part of UNITA.

9. With regard to demobilization, all 15 UNITA quartering areas have now been closed, bringing the total number of the formally demobilized UNITA personnel to 40,059, including 5,647 war-disabled soldiers. However, the demobilization of UNITA military war-disabled has continued at several centres.

#### B. Extension of State administration

10. Following the issuance by its Political Commission of a statement on 4 November 1997, the UNITA leadership announced that the extension of State administration would be suspended pending an additional "assessment" of the status of the peace process and a resolution of the problems which had arisen between the Government and UNITA authorities in some areas of the country. On 5 November, the Joint Commission expressed serious concern over this announcement, which had been made despite the earlier promises of the UNITA representative in Luanda to the contrary. After further delay, on 21 November, UNITA presented to the Government its new proposals on the normalization of State administration. Following the Government's approval of these proposals, the Provincial Intersectoral Operational Groups, composed of the representatives of the two parties and the United Nations, held meetings in most of the provinces to work out the modalities for the implementation of the agreed programme.

11. On 22 November 1997, the extension of State administration resumed throughout the country and is progressing, albeit at a very slow pace. As of 4 December, central administration had been extended to 200 localities, out of a total of 344 areas which have to be normalized. These included Cuango, Mavinga and Negage, three of the five strategically important areas previously under UNITA control. So far, the extension of State administration has been concluded

only in four provinces (Huila, Kwanza Norte, Bengo and Zaire) out of a total of 18 Angolan provinces. In Uige Province, UNITA declared a temporary suspension of the normalization process, pending the investigation into the death of one of its members, as a result of alleged police brutality; the disappearance of another member; as well as the confiscation of UNITA property in the town of Negage. In Malange Province, UNITA indicated that it was suspending the extension of State administration until a probe into the death of 10 of its supporters while in Government police custody (this incident was later confirmed and condemned by MONUA). Regarding the politically sensitive areas of Andulo and Bailundo, where UNITA headquarters is currently located, UNITA calls for this issue to be discussed during the planned meeting between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi.

12. In the meantime, the consolidation of State administration in localities where central authority has been established has become an increasingly difficult exercise, owing to the growing tensions between the Angolan National Police and UNITA sympathizers. UNITA accuses the Government of attempting to occupy these areas by force and claims that the conduct of the Government security operations against banditry is actually aimed at dismantling UNITA's party structures. For its part, the Government accuses UNITA of obstructing the work of the newly installed local authorities, and of trying to run a parallel administration. The cases which MONUA has been able to verify tend to confirm some of the accusations made by both parties. In order to allay some of the above concerns, the Government has decided to suspend the special security operations conducted by FAA in the southern regions of the country. In the middle of November 1997, it submitted to the Joint Commission a new programme for the disarmament of the civilian population, to be implemented in three stages, starting with a public awareness campaign.

13. On 24 November 1997, Mr. Savimbi sent me a letter expressing strong concern about the Government's actions against UNITA members. I have instructed my Special Representative to investigate the allegations contained in the letter, some of which have been confirmed by MONUA. In other instances, however, the alleged actions appear to have been perpetrated by bandits. On 2 December, MONUA reported the existence of a huge bunker containing several hundred bodies unearthed by a FAA unit in Central Angola. In the meantime, MONUA confirmed that some UNITA party members had been arrested and mistreated by Civil Defence elements in Piqui (Uige Province).

C. Transformation of the UNITA station Radio Vorgan into a non-partisan broadcasting facility

14. Following its submission of the necessary application for the establishment of an FM network to replace its shortwave radio station, UNITA was allocated a frequency for the new facility in Luanda. On 13 October 1997, it requested additional frequencies for its planned FM radio stations in other Angolan cities. Also in October, UNITA sent to Luanda the management team of the future non-partisan radio station, "Radio Despertar", to discuss administrative and technical procedures with the authorities. However, the Government recently indicated that UNITA must provide additional information before Radio Despertar could be authorized to become operational. A reply is still being awaited.

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Regrettably, since the coming into force of the new sanctions against UNITA, the dissemination of hostile propaganda, especially over Radio Vorgan, has resumed.

#### IV. WITHDRAWAL OF MONUA MILITARY PERSONNEL

15. In my previous report dated 17 October 1997 (S/1997/807), I recommended a slight postponement of the withdrawal of United Nations troops from Angola. This recommendation was supported by the Security Council. The drawdown resumed on 3 December. The strength of United Nations military personnel now stands at 2,495, including 192 military observers, 78 military staff officers, 1,668 troops and 557 military support personnel. With the completion of the quartering of UNITA troops, which was the main task to be performed by United Nations formed units, I believe that the Mission can now proceed with the gradual downsizing between the second half of this month and the first week of February 1998. According to present plans, which have been coordinated with the troop-contributing countries, approximately 700 military personnel from Zambia and Zimbabwe, the Portuguese logistic unit as well as a number of military observers and staff officers will be repatriated by the end of December. This will leave MONUA with approximately 1,750 military personnel of various categories, including the rapid reaction force to be deployed in six regions of Angola. The month of December would, therefore, serve as an interim period during which the deployment of the United Nations forces in Angola would undergo major changes so that MONUA can achieve the planned quick reaction configuration by the first week of January 1998.

16. The repatriation of the military component of the Mission will resume in the middle of January in order to be reduced to the level initially envisaged for MONUA, as described in paragraph 45 (e) of my report dated 5 June 1997 (S/1997/438). However, in view of the complexity of the security situation in Angola, I will continue to review the requirements of the Mission and, if need be, adjust the drawdown in January/February 1998. I intend to present my proposals concerning the final phase of the withdrawal of the formed units in my next report to the Council, which is due on 13 January 1998.

#### V. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

17. During the reporting period, the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit, together with its partner programmes and agencies, continued to carry out the demobilization process, including registration, issuance of identification cards, transportation of demobilized ex-combatants to their places of choice and the provision of reintegration kits.

18. As of 4 December 1997, a total of 40,059 UNITA personnel had been demobilized, out of the total of 78,887 troops registered in the selection and demobilization centres and the military war disabled centres. In addition, 6,889 UNITA "residual" personnel had been registered in situ, of whom 424 had been demobilized. On 10 November 1997, demobilization operations were suspended in Cuando Cubango Province after two United Nations staff members were attacked and injured there by UNITA elements. However, despite the disruptions and

delays, demobilization has been completed in the last three selection and demobilization centres (Andulo, Lumege and Licua).

19. The Technical Working Group on Demobilization and Reintegration of the Joint Commission has finalized procedures for the demobilization of the special categories of UNITA personnel consisting of the UNITA elements incorporated into the National Police, as well as into the programmes of the National Institute for the Removal of Obstacles and Explosive Ordnance (INAROE) and the National Institute for the Socio-Professional Reintegration of Ex-Soldiers (IRSEM). However, the overall demobilization programme continues to experience serious delays, which affect the pace of the peace process. There are also serious concerns over a new increase in incidents involving UNITA attacks on humanitarian workers (see para. 18), which has been vigorously condemned by MONUA. Although, at his 17 November meeting with Mr. Beye and the representatives of the three observer States, Mr. Savimbi promised to punish the perpetrators, MONUA still awaits information from UNITA on the identity of the assailants and the disciplinary action taken against them.

20. Regrettably, the donors' response to the 1997 Humanitarian Appeal for Angola is still inadequate. MONUA and the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit have repeatedly expressed serious concern over the lack of funds necessary to complete the vital demobilization programme. In order to complete it as presently planned, it will also be necessary to continue funding the activities of the Coordination Unit's Demobilization and Reintegration Office through the assessed budget until the end of March 1998.

## VI. OBSERVATIONS

22. It is disquieting that, three years after the signing of the Lusaka Protocol, several of its key provisions, in particular the demilitarization of UNITA troops and the extension of State administration, still remain to be completed. The peace process continues to be slow, with intermittent surges of UNITA cooperation and long periods of stagnation following one another. Since the issuance of my last report on 17 October 1997 (S/1997/807), there has been no significant progress in the implementation of the remaining tasks.

23. Both parties, but in particular UNITA, are responsible for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Despite the repeated appeals by the international community, UNITA has continued to fail to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions demanding its unconditional cooperation in the fulfilment of its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol.

24. The resumption by UNITA on 21 November of the implementation of its remaining tasks has slightly improved the general security situation in the country. However, it is imperative for UNITA to complete, without further delay, the crucial tasks of demilitarization and extension of State administration throughout the country. At the same time, UNITA should immediately cease restricting the freedom of movement of MONUA and allow the United Nations to conduct its verification activities without hindrance. Needless to say, the perpetrators of the attacks against MONUA personnel must be duly prosecuted.

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25. At the same time, the Government must conduct the extension of State administration in such a way that it does not aggravate the already tense situation in some areas of the country and to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the investigation of the alleged disappearances and detentions of UNITA supporters. I welcome the temporary suspension by FAA of its special operations in some regions of the country.

26. As the many tasks which had to be performed by the United Nations troops have come to an end, it is my intention to proceed with the drawdown of the personnel of MONUA's military component as outlined in paragraphs 15 and 16 above. I hope that the two Angolan parties, but in particular UNITA, would use the remaining period during which United Nations troops will be present to expedite the implementation of the peace process.

27. I welcome the fact that President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi have agreed on the need to meet inside Angola in the near future. A well-prepared meeting between the two leaders could enhance mutual trust and contribute significantly to improving the prospects for national reconciliation in the country. My Special Representative stands ready to assist in facilitating this meeting.





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LETTER DATED 3 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 3 December 1997, concerning the return of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors to Baghdad, which I have received from the Director General of IAEA.

I should be grateful if you would bring the Director General's letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN



ANNEX

Letter dated 3 December 1997 from the Director General  
of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to  
the Secretary-General

I refer to the Acting Director General's letter of 21 November 1997 (S/1997/920, annex), which reported that IAEA inspectors had returned to Baghdad on 21 November and had resumed inspections the following day.

On 25 November 1997, the IAEA team was temporarily increased to 12 persons in order to restore the technical basis of the IAEA's ongoing monitoring and verification activities as quickly as possible. Since that time, the Nuclear Monitoring Group has carried out more than 42 inspections at 40 locations, some of which have been inspected more than once.

The IAEA has directed its resources towards verification of the status of critical dual-use equipment. All such equipment which was known to have been serviceable prior to 29 October 1997 has been verified and accounted for.

There are no indications that any such equipment was used for proscribed nuclear activities in the 23-day period during which monitoring activities were suspended. In this context, it is also highly unlikely that any proscribed nuclear activities could have occurred during that period.

In accordance with its notification to IAEA, Iraq removed IAEA seals from five of the six high-explosive bunkers at the Al Qa Qaa facility and dispersed approximately 50 tons out of the total of 228 tons of high explosives (HMX) stored in the bunkers to other locations at Al Qa Qaa. IAEA inspectors have witnessed the return of this material to its original storage location and have taken measures to account for the original inventory. There are no indications that any of this material has been diverted.

In addition to these activities, other IAEA personnel and Member State experts have implemented previously planned tasks to service and upgrade the video surveillance systems at two facilities and to carry out an extensive campaign for the collection of environmental samples.

I would be grateful if you could bring this information to the attention of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed ELBARADEI

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Fifty-second session  
Agenda item 61  
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 5 December 1997 from the Permanent Representative of  
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 4 December 1997, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative



ANNEX

Letter dated 4 December 1997 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer  
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 12 and 20 November 1997 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contain allegations aimed at providing a smokescreen for the Greek Cypriot administration's ongoing policy of escalation and tension in the island (A/52/684-S/1997/897 and A/52/692-S/1997/915, respectively).

At the outset, I wish to remind the Greek Cypriot representative who depicts the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as an "illegal entity" or "occupied areas" that the only occupation in Cyprus is the 34-year-old usurpation and continued occupation by the Greek Cypriot side of the seat of government of the bi-communal Republic of Cyprus established under international treaties in 1960. Thus, the usurper Greek Cypriot administration or its representatives have no right to question the legality of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, as an independent State, which was established through the free and democratic will of the Turkish Cypriot people.

In the aforementioned letter of 20 November, the Greek Cypriot representative cites the visit to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus of His Excellency Mr. Bülent Ecevit, Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey, accompanied by His Excellency Mr. İsmail Cem, Turkish Foreign Minister, and other high-level officials, which took place at the invitation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on the occasion of the 15 November celebrations marking the fourteenth anniversary of the declaration of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. I wish to stress that the relations between Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are deeply rooted in a common history, culture and kinship and are based on mutual recognition between two independent States. Turkey, as the motherland of the Turkish Cypriots, and as one of the Guarantor Powers of the 1960 partnership republic, has provided effective security guarantees for the Turkish Cypriot people in the face of the long-standing campaign of the Greek-Greek Cypriot camp to realize the union of Cyprus with Greece (Enosis). This armed campaign culminated in the bloody attempt in 1974 at the final takeover of Cyprus by Greece, through a coup d'état organized by the junta in Athens and its collaborators in Cyprus.

Turkey had to intervene on 20 July 1974, in the face of the coup d'état to realize Enosis, in order to protect the Turkish Cypriot people, who had been subjected to a severe campaign of ethnic cleansing in the preceding 11 years, and faced imminent threat of extermination at the hands of the invading Greek army and its proxies in Cyprus (see Archbishop Makarios' statement openly accusing Greece of invading Cyprus, contained in the verbatim record of the 1780th meeting of the Security Council (S/PV.1780 of 19 July 1974). Turkey's timely and legitimate intervention, undertaken in accordance with the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, laid the foundation for a just and durable settlement of the Cyprus question on a bi-zonal basis.

Deputy Prime Minister Ecevit's visit to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus with other high-level Turkish officials on the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic, in the context of the special relations that exist between the two countries, demonstrates Turkey's continuing commitment to the security and well-being of the Turkish Cypriot people. At the same time, Turkey's presence in northern Cyprus as a Guarantor Power is an indispensable element for a peaceful solution, evidenced by the fact that the Turkish peace forces have effectively preserved peace and stability in the island in the last 23 years. The Greek Cypriot side's protestations over the visit, therefore, are totally unwarranted and emanate from its unfounded claim to be the sole sovereign authority over the whole island and the desire to totally isolate the Turkish Cypriot people, which is the real provocation and an impediment to a peaceful solution.

As regards the baseless charges concerning "airspace violations", I would like to recall that previous similar allegations were rejected in toto in our successive communications addressed to you, most recently in the letter dated 19 November 1997 (A/52/694-S/1997/918). In this regard, I wish to reiterate briefly that flights within the airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the usurper Greek Cypriot regime in the south has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The same principle applies also in the case of visits to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus by vessels belonging to the Turkish navy.

The repeated allegations made by the Greek Cypriot administration demonstrate that it is not prepared to acknowledge the present reality of the existence of two separate administrations which will constitute the framework of a bi-zonal settlement based on the sovereign equality of the two sides in Cyprus. Instead, the Greek Cypriot administration has opted for a reckless policy of escalation and tension on the island through an unprecedented build-up of arms and armed forces within the context of the so-called "joint defence doctrine" with Greece. It should be noted that the Greek Cypriot administration, which is proceeding with the deployment of the S-300 missile system, in spite of successive Security Council resolutions counselling against the introduction of sophisticated weaponry to the island to prevent further escalation, also intends to purchase and deploy the Russian-made sophisticated Pantsyr-Si anti-aircraft missile system (Greek Cypriot daily Mahi of 30 November 1997). Furthermore, reports have appeared in the Greek Cypriot press of 1 and 2 December 1997 concerning disclosures made by the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Clerides, to the effect that 50 Greek tanks manned by personnel from Greece have been added to the Greek Cypriot arsenal and that the Greek contingent in South Cyprus has been modernized and converted into a highly mechanized one.

For some time now we have been conveying to you the views and concerns of the Turkish Cypriot side over the implementation of the so-called "joint defence doctrine" between the Greek Cypriot administration and Greece and the Greek Cypriot side's illegal and unilateral bid to secure full European Union (EU) membership in the name of "Cyprus". The following remarks made by Mr. Clerides during a speech at Mammari village in south Cyprus on 24 November 1997 sheds light on the true political and military objectives of the Greek Cypriot side:

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"I believe we are on the right course. We have strengthened our military capability and with the implementation of the joint defence doctrine we have brought Greece back to the island. The EU perspective also gives us new opportunities to further our national cause." (Greek Cypriot daily Tharos of 25 November 1997)

One should recall that when Greek Cypriot leaders refer to the "national cause" they are referring to the political testament of the late Archbishop Makarios who publicly stated that by having a purely Greek Cypriot administration recognized as the "Republic of Cyprus" he had brought Cyprus to the "nearest point to Enosis (union of Cyprus with Greece)".

In view of the above, all parties interested in a peaceful solution of the Cyprus question should impress upon the Greek Cypriot side that the reckless policy of escalation and tension it is pursuing does not serve the cause of peace in the island, and that it should instead concentrate its efforts to the finding of a comprehensive settlement based on the sovereign equality of the two sides.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLÜMER  
Representative  
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE  
UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments since 6 June 1997 and brings up to date the record of the activities of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent Council resolutions, most recently resolution 1117 (1997) of 27 June 1997, in which the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 31 December 1997. I will report to the Council separately on my mission of good offices.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

A. Maintenance of the ceasefire and the military status quo

2. During the period under review, the level of tension along the ceasefire lines remained higher than the norm, but lower than during the same period in 1996. Although both sides generally respected the ceasefire and the military status quo, there were nonetheless frequent incidents and an increased number of restrictions of UNFICYP movement. Moreover, throughout the reporting period, both sides were not forthcoming when UNFICYP protested these violations of the military status quo.

3. Both sides continued to dispute the delineation of their respective ceasefire lines as well as the authority of UNFICYP in a number of areas of the United Nations buffer zone. Moreover, in most instances of protests by UNFICYP to moves forward, the violating side challenged the delineation of the buffer zone in the area concerned. The National Guard violated the agreed arrangements for the civilian-use areas of Athienou and that part of the Nicosia-Larnaca highway that runs through the buffer zone. The Turkish forces violated the agreed military status quo arrangements in two locations in Sector 4, denied access through the Lefka checkpoint for all UNFICYP personnel, and challenged the right of UNFICYP to move freely through some parts of the buffer zone. This resulted in a number of incidents of restriction of movement, including some occasions when physical force was used against UNFICYP foot patrols.



4. During the reporting period, there was a slight rise in the number of serious shooting incidents in or near the buffer zone. On 1 July, the Turkish forces fired at an alleged intruder in the buffer zone over the heads of an UNFICYP patrol investigating a previous incident; on 11 July, unknown persons fired a number of rounds at the Turkish forces position in the area west of Athienou; on 14 July, in the same area, Turkish forces fired shots into the buffer zone in the direction of alleged intruders in the buffer zone; on 25 July, a Turkish forces sentry fired at an alleged intruder in the buffer zone on the outskirts of Nicosia. On 22 September, a National Guard sentry west of Nicosia fired at an alleged intruder in the buffer zone. The most serious incident occurred on 8 October 1997 when Turkish forces fired seven rifle shots towards a Greek Cypriot farmer who, despite UNFICYP warnings, had driven his tractor beyond the farming security line. All these shooting incidents were protested by UNFICYP. However, in several cases, despite evidence, both sides simply denied that any incident had taken place. These incidents underline the need for agreement on UNFICYP proposals to reduce tension along the ceasefire lines as called for in Security Council resolution 1117 (1997) and previous resolutions.

5. Both sides undertook major military construction works extending eastward from Nicosia, including anti-tank ditches and other defensive fortifications. In the Pedieos River area, to the west of the Old City of Nicosia, both sides carried out "tit for tat" construction by building a network of bunkers with connecting trenches. This military construction continued despite strong protests by UNFICYP.

6. On 26 September 1997, the leaders of the two communities met jointly with Mr. Gustave Feissel, my Deputy Special Representative and Chief of Mission in Cyprus, at the latter's residence in the buffer zone, to explore the possibility of agreeing on matters related to security. Mr. Feissel underlined that while a comprehensive settlement of the security issues would be part of an overall agreement, some modest first steps would be most helpful, not least at a time when acrimonious exchanges both on the island and between Greece and Turkey were undermining the overall atmosphere. Mr. Feissel recalled that the leaders of the two communities had on various separate occasions expressed the same position on a number of important matters related to security. These are that an overall settlement must take into account the security concerns of both communities; that they both reject the use of force or the threat of force and that they both commit their respective communities to solving the Cyprus problem by peaceful means only; that Greece and Turkey should undertake a similar commitment; and that they remain committed to demilitarization as an overall objective. In addition, it was suggested that the two leaders should take this opportunity to endorse the UNFICYP package of proposals for unmanning, the prohibition of loaded weapons along the ceasefire lines and the code of conduct. The two leaders agreed that Mr. Feissel would follow the meeting with separate discussions with each of them in the hope of preparing the ground for an agreed joint statement. Mr. Feissel is pursuing this with the two leaders.

7. Turkish aircraft violated Cypriot air space during the National Guard annual military exercises from 11 to 16 October 1997. On 15 October, Greek military aircraft violated the spirit of the ceasefire by flying within 1,000 metres of the buffer zone. On 16 October, I issued a statement in which,

inter alia, I recalled the relevant Security Council resolutions, that called upon all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defense spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops on the island and call upon the parties to create a climate for reconciliation and genuine mutual confidence on both sides, and to avoid any actions which might increase tension. However, on 3 November, Turkish forces helicopters violated the buffer zone during the Turkish forces annual military exercise in Cyprus and on 5 November four Turkish Air Force F-4 fighter planes flew straight across the buffer zone at an altitude of 200 metres and entered some 300 metres into the government-controlled area before returning to the northern part of the island. All these incidents were protested by UNFICYP.

8. Both sides continued to upgrade their military and mechanized forces. It is estimated that there are over 30,000 Turkish forces and some 4,500 Turkish Cypriot troops on the island. Their equipment was modernized with the further replacement of M48A5T1 tanks by M48A5T2 tanks. In addition, the Turkish forces introduced 12 large-calibre, self-propelled M-110 artillery pieces on the island.

9. The National Guard's strength is approximately 14,500. The plan announced by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to purchase the S-300 air defence system (see S/1997/437, para. 9), continued to draw a strong reaction from Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side. On several occasions, UNFICYP drew the attention of both sides to resolution 1117 (1997), in which the Security Council reiterated grave concern at the continuing levels of military forces and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus and the rate at which they were being expanded, upgraded and modernized. No progress was made towards the implementation of that provision of the resolution.

10. UNFICYP continued its efforts to have the package of proposals for the reduction of tension along the ceasefire lines accepted in accordance with Security Council resolution 1117 (1997) and previous resolutions. In late June 1997, to facilitate an agreement, UNFICYP presented a revised package of unmanning proposals to both sides that took into account the preoccupations that had been expressed by each side. The revised proposals focused upon Nicosia and Dherenia as the areas of close proximity most prone to generate tension. Those proposals, based on detailed on-site reviews with both sides, included a new approach of "lateral unmanning". The lateral unmanning approach would achieve the objective of increasing the distance between positions of the opposing forces by the unmanning of guard posts alternating diagonally between the two ceasefire lines. The proposal for the prohibition of loaded weapons along the ceasefire lines and the proposed code of conduct were amalgamated since both proposals aim at raising the threshold before firearms are used. Despite a further 21 meetings with the military authorities on both sides, no agreement has yet been reached. UNFICYP informed both sides that I would advise the Security Council of the respective positions adopted by each side up to this time.

11. The latest position of each side is as follows:

(a) The National Guard has taken the position that the reduction of tension along the ceasefire lines would best be achieved by the implementation

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of the prohibition of loaded weapons and the code of conduct. The National Guard does not wish to unman in areas such as Nicosia where, in their view, the security of Greek Cypriot civilians might be affected;

(b) On 23 October 1997 the Turkish forces declared their willingness to accept the UNFICYP revised package presented to both sides in June 1997, provided that the National Guard did likewise.

UNFICYP will continue its efforts to reach an agreement on the proposed package of proposals.

12. UNFICYP continued to carry out regular inspections of the underground facilities and park at Roccas Bastion in Nicosia. The situation has remained unchanged and there was no indication that the area was being used for military purposes.

13. UNFICYP continued to monitor the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha. There were numerous observed instances of property being removed from buildings by Turkish forces' personnel. UNFICYP protested these violations to the Turkish forces. The United Nations holds the Government of Turkey responsible for the maintenance of the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha.

14. UNFICYP movement in the northern part of the island continued to be restricted. On several occasions, humanitarian patrols were obstructed and vehicles searched. On one occasion the UNFICYP humanitarian officer in Sector 1 was arrested and held for several hours.

15. There are 38 minefields and booby-trapped areas inside the buffer zone and a further 73 located within 500 metres of it. It is estimated that they contain more than 16,000 mines. In accordance with Security Council resolution 1092 (1996) of 23 December 1996, UNFICYP again requested both sides to assist in confirming the scale of the problem before presenting proposals for the removal of the minefields located within the buffer zone. Neither side has responded to the UNFICYP request. On 21 September 1997, a Greek Cypriot was killed by a mine in a National Guard minefield outside the buffer zone southeast of Nicosia.

16. In July, August and November when the traditional rallies and demonstrations were held in the southern part of the island, the authorities acted in a determined and professional manner. As a result, the events took place with only minor incidents.

17. Greek Cypriot hunters frequently entered the buffer zone illegally during the hunting season. On one occasion, a shotgun was discharged in the direction of UNFICYP personnel; on two other occasions, UNFICYP personnel were assaulted by Greek Cypriot civilians inside the buffer zone. These incidents were protested to the appropriate authorities.

#### B. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

18. UNFICYP continued its efforts to encourage contact and cooperation between the two communities and to building mutual trust through actively promoting

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bicommunal events and activities. During the period under review, UNFICYP organized in cooperation with various diplomatic missions a bicommunal fair on 27 September attended by some 3,900 Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. To celebrate United Nations Day UNFICYP organized an open house, which was attended by over 4,000 persons from both communities. Other activities organized by UNFICYP included a bicommunal darts tournament held in Bellapais in the northern part of Cyprus and a bicommunal go-kart event in the United Nations protected area. A large number of bicommunal meetings were also held in the Ledra Palace Hotel, located in the buffer zone in Nicosia, under the auspices of UNFICYP and diplomatic missions or on the initiative of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot non-governmental and professional organizations representing a wide spectrum of disciplines and interests. The popularity of these activities continues to demonstrate the desire among the two communities to renew contacts in an unhindered manner. The media coverage of these events also generated a positive public discussion on the desirability and usefulness of bicommunal contacts.

19. Demonstrations by Greek Cypriots continued to be staged at the South Ledra checkpoint, mainly on weekends, with the aim of dissuading tourists from crossing to the north. In many instances, organized groups of schoolchildren in uniform participated in demonstrations. The demonstrations inconvenienced visitors and hindered the movement of UNFICYP and diplomatic personnel.

20. The Government of Cyprus protested that churches and other religious property in the northern part of Cyprus had been allowed to decay and that some had been vandalized and property had been removed. There is also concern about damage to graveyards. UNFICYP pursued the matter with the Turkish Cypriot authorities.

21. On 28 and 31 July, the leaders of the two communities met jointly with my Deputy Special Representative to discuss a number of humanitarian issues of common concern. On 31 July, the two leaders agreed, as a first step in resolving the problem of the missing persons, to provide each other all information already at their disposal on the location of graves of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot missing persons. They also each agreed to designate a person who would meet to exchange this information and to prepare the necessary arrangements leading to the return of the remains of these Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot missing persons. On 30 September, the leader of the Greek Cypriot community informed Mr. Feissel that his side had completed its work and was ready to proceed as agreed on 31 July. The Turkish Cypriot side indicated that it would be ready by the end of November. At their 31 July meeting, the two leaders also reached agreement on a number of other humanitarian issues, which have since been implemented (see paras. 22 and 23 below).

22. UNFICYP continued to carry out humanitarian tasks in respect of Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the northern part of the island, and Turkish Cypriots in the southern part. There are now 477 Greek Cypriots in the Karpas area and 177 Maronites residing in the Kormakiti area. There are some 340 Turkish Cypriots in the southern part of the island who have made themselves known to UNFICYP. The living conditions of Greek Cypriots and Maronites residing in the northern part of the island have changed little from those reported previously (see S/1996/411, paras. 22-25, and S/1996/1016, paras. 21 and 22). With regard to the recommendations arising from the humanitarian review UNFICYP undertook in

1995 (S/1995/1020, paras. 20-25 and annexes), the Turkish Cypriot authorities have made some improvements, notably by increasing the number of telephone lines in the Karpas and Kormakiti areas and by allowing UNFICYP humanitarian patrols to meet privately with Greek Cypriots in the Karpas area without the presence of police. Furthermore, the two vacant Greek Cypriot schoolteacher positions have now been filled in Rizokarpaso. Thus far, the Turkish Cypriots living in the south have made little use of the UNFICYP Liaison Office opened in December 1996 in Limassol.

23. The United Nations provides the only telephone line between the northern and southern parts of the island. The existing system has become overburdened and is unable to cope with the increasing demand. Therefore, it was decided to upgrade the current 3 line operator-assisted telephone connections to 20 automated telephone and facsimile connections. This upgrade is expected to increase the annual handling capacity from 107,000 to some 750,000 calls per year, while avoiding the existing logjam. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has agreed to cover the costs of the expanded telephone line.

24. On 8 August 1997, 386 Turkish Cypriots were able to travel by road through the government-controlled area to Kokkina to attend commemoration ceremonies. Some 274 Turkish Cypriots undertook a similar trip on 8 November 1997. On 15 August 1997, 674 Greek Cypriots were able to go on a pilgrimage to the monastery of Apostolos Andreas in the Karpas Peninsula. Another pilgrimage to Apostolos Andreas took place on 30 November 1997 in which some 1,200 Greek Cypriots participated.

### III. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

25. UNFICYP continued to act as the intermediary between the two communities to facilitate cooperation in such areas as the equitable distribution of water and electricity. Such cooperation on matters related to water resources on the island has become more important recently owing to poor rainfall, which has led to diminishing water supplies on the island.

26. During the period under review, work commenced on the Pyla Physical Development Plan financed by UNHCR to renovate and upgrade the centre of Pyla village. The first phase of the project, the renovation of the Turkish Cypriot coffee shop and the Greek Orthodox church, was completed in October 1997 using workers from both communities, in particular Turkish Cypriots who became unemployed following the events of August 1996.

27. As mentioned in my previous report (S/1997/437, para. 23), at the end of 1997 UNHCR will conclude its administration of a bicomunal programme funded by a voluntary contribution from a Member State.

28. The main areas of cooperation under this programme during the period under review were in agriculture, water resources, veterinary science, environment, sanitation, laboratory sciences, rehabilitation of culturally important sites

and the Nicosia Master Plan. Regular bicomunal meetings on these matters were held at the UNHCR office.

#### IV. COMMITTEE ON MISSING PERSONS

29. The overall situation relating to the Committee on Missing Persons has remained as indicated in my previous report (S/1997/437, paras. 24 and 25). At the same time, the 31 July agreement with regard to the exchange of information on the location of graves of missing persons and the return of their remains (see para. 21 above) represents a significant breakthrough, which, if faithfully implemented, should have a positive effect on the remaining work with regard to missing persons.

30. In this connection, I am encouraged to note that on 31 July, the leaders of the two communities agreed to the following text:

"The leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities consider the problem of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot missing persons in Cyprus as a purely humanitarian issue the solution of which is long overdue.

"The two leaders agree that no political exploitation should be made by either side of the problem of the missing persons and they pledge to work for its solution in order to terminate the agony and the uncertainty of the families of the missing persons, both Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot.

"The two leaders respect the rights of the families of the missing to be informed of the fate of their loved ones in a convincing and conclusive manner to the best extent possible.

"The two leaders recognize the right of those families whose missing loved ones are proved to be dead to have, to the best extent possible, their remains for proper burial in accordance with their religious traditions and practices."

31. In their 31 July agreement, the two leaders also requested that I appoint a new third member of the Committee on Missing Persons in order to expedite the conclusion of the Committee's work. As soon as the implementation of the 31 July agreement is effectively launched, I will proceed with the appointment of a new third member of the Committee.

#### V. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

32. As of December 1997, UNFICYP comprised 1,230 troops and 35 civilian police. This represents an increase of 57 troops since the last report following the expansion of the Force to its full authorized strength in response to the experiences of 1996. The military personnel are from Argentina (416), Austria (257), Canada (2), Finland (1), Hungary (105), Ireland (30), Slovenia (10), and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (409). Slovenia became

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a new troop contributor during the period under review. The civilian police are provided by Australia (20) and Ireland (15). In addition, UNFICYP currently has a civilian component of 44 international and 291 locally recruited staff.

33. Mr. Diego Cordovez remained my Special Adviser on Cyprus. Mr. Gustave Feissel continued as my Deputy Special Representative and Chief of Mission of the United Nations operation in Cyprus. Major-General Evergisto A. De Vergara continued as Force Commander.

#### Financial aspects

34. In its resolution 51/235 of 13 June 1997, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of \$48,000,800 gross for maintaining UNFICYP for the 12-month period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998. This amount includes the pledged voluntary contribution from the Government of Cyprus of one third of the cost of the Force, and the annual amount of \$6.5 million contributed by the Government of Greece.

35. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months as recommended in paragraph 41 below, the costs of maintaining the Force would be approximately \$24 million. Of that amount, approximately \$14.5 million would be assessed on Member States.

36. As at 31 October 1997, the total outstanding assessed contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account amounted to \$15.4 million, which represents some 14.8 per cent of the assessment for the Mission since 16 June 1993. The outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations amounted to \$1.6 billion.

#### VI. OBSERVATIONS

37. During the period under review, the situation in Cyprus was calmer than in the preceding six months, but the overall situation continued to be marked by tension. The continued lack of progress towards an overall settlement, coupled with increasingly belligerent rhetoric, contributed to a growing sense of frustration in both communities. I have appealed to both sides, as well as to Greece and Turkey, to refrain from any action that could raise tension and negatively affect efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement. I have also urged that the military authorities on both sides be more responsive to UNFICYP observations and protests concerning their responsibilities along the ceasefire lines.

38. The repeated appeals of the Security Council for a reduction in defence spending and a reduction in the number of foreign military troops have not been heeded by either side. The military forces and armaments in Cyprus continued to be expanded, upgraded and modernized at an increasing rate.

39. It is disappointing that after more than one year of intensive discussions, the package of reciprocal measures proposed by UNFICYP to reduce tension along the ceasefire lines has still not been put in place, despite the Security Council's repeated calls that the two sides should accept it without delay or

preconditions. The simple practical measures proposed by UNFICYP, which take into account the concerns of both sides, would significantly improve the atmosphere and reduce the potential for violations of the ceasefire. Now that the UNFICYP proposal has been accepted by one side I hope that the other will follow suit without further delay.

40. There have also been some positive developments. The meetings of the two leaders of the two communities with my Deputy Special Representative at the end of July resulted in progress on the question of missing persons and in some improvements on humanitarian issues. I have also asked my Deputy Special Representative to pursue vigorously the proposal of a joint statement on security, which he discussed with the two leaders during a further meeting at the end of September. Such a joint statement would be an important, positive signal and could significantly improve the atmosphere between the two sides. The participation of thousands of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots in bicomunal activities sponsored by UNFICYP and others demonstrate that there exists between the two communities a basis of mutual respect and goodwill which can and should be expanded. I have accordingly instructed UNFICYP to give high priority to this part of its work and I call upon the authorities on both sides to facilitate the expansion of such activities in an unhindered manner.

41. The presence of UNFICYP on the island remains indispensable in order to maintain the ceasefire between the two sides, which is a prerequisite for achieving the settlement of the Cyprus question sought by the international community. Therefore, I recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months until 30 June 1998. In accordance with established practice, I am consulting the parties concerned on the matter and shall report to the Council as soon as these consultations have been completed.

42. With regard to my mission of good offices, I shall inform the Security Council separately on the direct talks and other developments concerning the effort to establish a sustained process of negotiations.

43. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops and civilian police to UNFICYP for the steadfast support they have given to this peacekeeping operation of the United Nations. I also wish to thank the Governments that have made voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Force.

44. In conclusion, I wish to express my warm appreciation to my Special Adviser for Cyprus, Mr. Diego Cordovez, and to my Deputy Special Representative and Chief of Mission in Cyprus, Mr. Gustave Feissel. I also wish to pay tribute to Major-General Evergisto A. De Vergara, the Force Commander, and to the men and women serving with UNFICYP for the efficiency and dedication with which they have discharged the responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.





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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS  
OPERATION IN CYPRUS

Addendum

In my report of 8 December 1997 (S/1997/962, para. 41), I recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six months, and I indicated that I would report to the Council on my consultations with the parties concerned on the matter. I wish to inform the Council that the Government of Cyprus as well as the Governments of Greece and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have indicated their concurrence with the proposed extension. The Government of Turkey has indicated that it concurs with and supports the position of the Turkish Cypriot side, as expressed in previous meetings of the Security Council on the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP.

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**Security Council**

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S/1997/963  
9 December 1997

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LETTER DATED 6 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit to you, and through you to the members of the Security Council, the text of an exchange of letters between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 5 December 1997.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN



Annex I

Letter dated 7 June 1997 from the Secretary-General  
addressed to the President of the Security Council\*

I have the honour to submit to you, and through you to the members of the Security Council, the text of an exchange of letters between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 8 June 1997.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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\* Issued previously as document S/1997/439.

Annex IILetter dated 6 December 1997 from the Legal Counsel of the  
United Nations addressed to the Permanent Representative  
of Iraq to the United Nations

I have the honour to refer to resolution 1143 (1997), adopted by the Security Council on 4 December 1997, by which the Council decided that the relevant provisions of resolution 986 (1995) would remain in force for another period of 180 days, beginning at 0001 hours, Eastern Standard Time, on 5 December 1997. I should also like to refer to an exchange of letters between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations dated 7 June 1997 extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Government of Iraq on the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 8 June 1997.

In view of the foregoing, I have the honour to propose that the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 be extended for an additional period of 180 days, effective 5 December 1997, provided that the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding that are applicable to the distribution plans approved pursuant to paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of Security Council resolutions 986 (1995) and paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1111 (1997) shall be applicable to the new distribution plan referred to in paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1143 (1997) to be submitted by the Government of Iraq and approved by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The two already approved distribution plans referred to above shall continue to apply for goods purchased with oil revenues generated under resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997). Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1143 (1997), the provisions of the distribution plan in respect of goods purchased in accordance with resolution 1111 (1997) shall continue to apply to foodstuffs, medicine and health supplies purchased in accordance with resolution 1143 (1997) pending the Secretary-General's approval of a new distribution plan, to be submitted by the Government of Iraq before 5 January 1998.

If your Government agrees to this proposal, I suggest that the present letter, and your reply thereto, shall constitute an agreement between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Government of Iraq.

(Signed) Hans CORELL  
Under-Secretary-General for  
Legal Affairs  
The Legal Council

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Annex III

Letter dated 6 December 1997 from the Permanent Representative  
of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Legal Counsel  
of the United Nations

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Iraq agrees to the proposal contained in your letter of 6 December 1997 for the extension of the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 for an additional period of 180 days, effective 5 December 1997.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Iraq  
to the United Nations

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963 \***

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Security Council

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S/1997/963\*  
17 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 6 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit to you, and through you to the members of the Security Council, the text of an exchange of letters between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 5 December 1997.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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\* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex I

Letter dated 7 June 1997 from the Secretary-General  
addressed to the President of the Security Council\*

I have the honour to submit to you, and through you to the members of the Security Council, the text of an exchange of letters between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 8 June 1997.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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\* Issued previously as document S/1997/439.

Annex IILetter dated 6 December 1997 from the Legal Counsel of the  
United Nations addressed to the Permanent Representative  
of Iraq to the United Nations

I have the honour to refer to resolution 1143 (1997), adopted by the Security Council on 4 December 1997, by which the Council decided that the relevant provisions of resolution 986 (1995) would remain in force for another period of 180 days, beginning at 0001 hours, Eastern Standard Time, on 5 December 1997. I should also like to refer to an exchange of letters between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations dated 7 June 1997 extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Government of Iraq on the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 8 June 1997.

In view of the foregoing, I have the honour to propose that the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 be extended for an additional period of 180 days, effective 5 December 1997, provided that the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding that are applicable to the distribution plans approved pursuant to paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) and paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1111 (1997) shall be applicable to the new distribution plan referred to in paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1143 (1997) to be submitted by the Government of Iraq and approved by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The two already approved distribution plans referred to above shall continue to apply for goods purchased with oil revenues generated under resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997). Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1143 (1997), the provisions of the distribution plan in respect of goods purchased in accordance with resolution 1111 (1997) shall continue to apply to foodstuffs, medicine and health supplies purchased in accordance with resolution 1143 (1997) pending the Secretary-General's approval of a new distribution plan, to be submitted by the Government of Iraq before 5 January 1998.

If your Government agrees to this proposal, I suggest that the present letter, and your reply thereto, shall constitute an agreement between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Government of Iraq.

(Signed) Hans CORELL  
Under-Secretary-General for  
Legal Affairs  
The Legal Counsel

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Annex III

Letter dated 6 December 1997 from the Permanent Representative  
of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Legal Counsel  
of the United Nations

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Iraq agrees to the proposal contained in your letter of 6 December 1997 for the extension of the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 for an additional period of 180 days, effective 5 December 1997.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Iraq  
to the United Nations

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Security Council

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9 December 1997  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

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IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 9 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE  
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED  
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND  
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 3 to 6 December 1997 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with this country with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative



Annex

Violations of Iraq's airspace and damage caused,  
3-16 December 1997

1. In the northern region 70 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Zakho, Aqrah, Arbil, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah.
2. In the southern region 423 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nassiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Jalibah, Afak, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Shinafiyah, Al Kut, Al Nu'maniyah, Ali al-Sharqi, Ali al-Gharbi, Rifa'i and Rumaythah.
3. On one occasion three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region before leaving in the direction of Kuwait.

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## Security Council

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S/1997/965  
9 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 2 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT  
MISSION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997), by which Member States were requested to report to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken to implement paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has implemented the following measures:

Measures relating to paragraph 5

United Kingdom entry visas will not be issued to those designated by the Sierra Leone sanctions committee as members of the military junta and adult members of their families. No new legislation is required.

The list drawn up by the sanctions committee of the members of the military junta and adult members of their families will be distributed to points of immigration into the United Kingdom and to United Kingdom posts overseas.

Measures relating to paragraph 6

On 15 October 1997, the Export of Goods (United Nations) (Sierra Leone) Order 1997 came into operation, prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom to any destination in Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products, and the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1994 as amended on 17 October to remove Sierra Leone from the list of permitted destinations.

On 1 November 1997, the Sierra Leone (United Nations Sanctions) Order 1997 came into operation, further prohibiting, with ancillary provisions, the export of petroleum and petroleum products and of arms and related material.



S/1997/965

English

Page 2

Her Majesty's Customs and Excise is responsible for the enforcement of export licensing restrictions and the investigation of suspected offences. It has powers to detain suspect shipments to Sierra Leone and to seize unauthorized or illegal exports.

The provisions of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) were also implemented in the Crown dependencies and United Kingdom dependent territories through the Sierra Leone (United Nations Sanctions) (Channel Islands) Order 1997, the Sierra Leone (United Nations Sanctions) (Isle of Man) Order 1997, and the Sierra Leone (United Nations Sanctions) (Dependent Territories) Order 1997.

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## Security Council

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S/1997/966  
10 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 28 of Security Council resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996. It summarizes the activities of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) from the time of my last report of 8 September 1997 (S/1997/694) to 1 December 1997. The report also provides an overview of the activities of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the same period.

2. UNMIBH continues to be led by my Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Kai Eide (Norway). He is assisted by Mr. Manfred Seitner (Denmark), who serves as the Commissioner of the United Nations International Police Task Force (IPTF).

#### II. ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION

##### International Police Task Force

3. The authorized strength of IPTF remains at 2,027, as provided for by the Security Council in its resolutions 1103 (1997) of 31 March 1997, relating to the implementation of the Brčko Arbitration Award, and 1107 (1997) of 16 May 1997, relating to the additional tasks assigned by the London Conference of the Peace Implementation Council of 4 and 5 December 1996. On 1 December, IPTF had a strength of 2,004 monitors from 40 different countries (see annex). Following a review of the Task Force's management structure, it was decided to eliminate one administrative layer and to consolidate the district offices into the seven regional offices. Accordingly, all 64 IPTF stations now report directly to one of the regional offices. As a result, fewer IPTF officers are employed at headquarters and more on the ground across the country. On 1 October, the IPTF Training Unit, which had been based in Zagreb with other mission support functions, transferred its operations to Sarajevo in order to facilitate efficient internal training. The leadership of UNMIBH continues to look into ways to make its operations even more efficient.



4. The Mission suffered a tragic setback on 17 September when a helicopter under contract to the United Nations crashed while on mission in central Bosnia. Among the 12 passengers who lost their lives in that accident was the Deputy IPTF Commissioner responsible for the police restructuring. Despite this loss, IPTF has continued to make progress in police restructuring. Following the constitutional split in the Republika Srpska between the President based in Banja Luka and the Government based in Pale, my Special Representative and the IPTF Commissioner reached an agreement on 24 September when President Biljana Plavšić (in Banja Luka) and Prime Minister Kličković (in Pale) both accepted the UNMIBH principles of police restructuring in the Republika Srpska, according to which the police in the Republika Srpska are being reduced and restructured to operate in accordance with internationally recognized standards and with respect for internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.

5. Progress has also been made in implementing the agreement between my Special Representative and the Commander of the Stabilization Force (SFOR) on the Republika Srpska's "special police", described in my previous report (see S/1997/694, paras. 8 and 9). The paramilitary forces subject to controls imposed by SFOR in accordance with annex 1A of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see A/50/790-S/1995/999) are being disbanded. IPTF and SFOR have formed a working group with representatives of the Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior to coordinate the transition of suitable officers from the special police to the regular civilian police. By 17 November, all 104 officers of the special police in Doboj had been given application forms for re-certification and had completed an initial one-day course as a preliminary step towards restructuring. Remaining units of the "special police" will be re-certified as a distinct element in the restructuring process of police in other municipalities of the Republika Srpska. New departments are being established in the Ministry of Internal Affairs to take responsibility for counter-terrorism, border control, organized crime prevention, VIP protection and crowd control.

6. Police restructuring in the Federation has maintained its rate of progress. Seven of the Federation's 10 cantons have now largely completed the process of restructuring. In all municipalities of the ethnically mixed Neretva and Central Bosnia Cantons, Bosniac and Croat police officers are patrolling together. There is still a need, however, to fill the posts allocated to Serbs and "others". It has also not yet proved possible to solve a small number of remaining problems, such as uniform insignias, mainly because of Croat intransigence. Negotiations concerning the division of authority in the remaining three cantons between the cantonal ministers of the interior (of the majority group) and their deputies (from the minority) are advancing.

7. Officials in the Federation Ministry of the Interior have completed the process of certification. However, deadlock concerning the distribution of responsibilities between the Minister and his Deputy and also the co-location of the Ministry and the Agency for Investigation and Documentation has prevented the inauguration of the Federation Ministry for several months, mainly because of Bosniac intransigence.

8. IPTF has continued the training of police to operate according to the principles of democratic policing. Of the some 11,500 police officers in the Federation, 6,822 have completed a two-day "information" course that explains the IPTF restructuring process and its aims. In addition, 5,705 officers have completed a one-week "human dignity" course, which gives them a modern view of the role of the police officer in a democratic society. Further, 648 officers have completed a three-week "transition" course, which is a condensed version of a police academy course and focuses on basic police skills. In the Republika Srpska, some 2,955 of an anticipated 8,500 police officers have completed the information course and 900 the human dignity course. The transition course is scheduled to begin there in January 1998.

9. In conjunction with training, IPTF now assists the local police in rehabilitating and developing proper police academies. Alongside an ongoing project in the Federation, IPTF is developing plans to set up a six-month police curriculum in the Republika Srpska, to fund a library and training course for teachers in a European capital and to rehabilitate the Republika Srpska Police Academy's facilities.

10. Improved cooperation between IPTF and the local police in both entities has facilitated implementation of the checkpoint policy (see S/1997/468, para. 5). By August, the number of checkpoints approved had already dropped from over 300 per day to 15. Now, an average of only 10 checkpoints are permitted each day in both entities. Since the policy was introduced in May 1997, SFOR has cooperated in removing 34 of the 119 illegal checkpoints that have been removed. The reduction in checkpoints has helped to improve freedom of movement within and between entities. That reduction, however, can only be one element of a broader strategy to promote freedom of movement. A major step forward will be the adoption and implementation of a common licence plate by 31 December 1997, as mandated by the Ministerial Meeting of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council, held at Sintra, Portugal, on 30 May 1997 (see S/1997/434, annex).

11. Since August, IPTF has embarked, in cooperation with SFOR, on an assertive programme of weapons inspections in local police stations to ensure that local police maintain only the equipment they need to police their areas, that is, one long-barrelled rifle for every 10 officers and one side arm for each officer. A total of 563 weapons inspections were carried out between 20 August and 30 November. Illegal weapons were found in 121 cases: 49 in the Republika Srpska and 72 in the Federation. Among the items confiscated were 295 pistols, 3,509 long-barrelled weapons, 25 grenade- and rocket-launchers, 1,351 grenades and over 504,000 rounds of ammunition.

12. IPTF cooperated closely with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and SFOR in the implementation of the municipal elections held on 13 and 14 September and the elections for the Republika Srpska Assembly on 22 and 23 November. The endorsement of authorities in the Federation and the Republika Srpska for the election security plan was secured in advance of voting. On election day, IPTF and SFOR monitored the movement of voters across the inter-entity boundary line and within the Federation. The local police generally maintained public order without difficulty. After the results of the municipal elections were announced, IPTF worked with OSCE and local authorities

to develop security plans for inaugural sessions of the municipal assemblies. However, as at 1 December, only 15 of 136 municipal administrations had fulfilled the conditions to be recommended for final certification by OSCE and 9 municipalities had not yet met at all.

#### Related activities

13. To implement its mandate, IPTF relies on the other divisions of UNMIBH for support and cooperation. In this connection, Civil Affairs officers have continued to provide advice and support to IPTF in the field, as well as political services to the Mission as a whole.

14. During the municipal elections in September and the Republika Srpska Assembly elections in November, Civil Affairs officers in the field cooperated closely with IPTF and SFOR in finding solutions to numerous delays and difficulties encountered during voting, thus mitigating situations of tension that could have escalated into serious breakdowns of law and order. Civil Affairs remains active regionally and nationally in the implementation of the results of the municipal elections.

15. Civil Affairs has also worked closely with the Office of the High Representative in developing the operational plan for the introduction of a common licence plate for Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Brčko, Civil Affairs has assisted in the preparation of orders issued by the Supervisor concerning the establishment of a multiethnic police force. Throughout the country, Civil Affairs is promoting inter-community confidence-building activities.

16. The structure and working procedures of the UNMIBH Human Rights Office were finalized in October. The Office consists of 120 IPTF monitors and 10 civilian staff, deployed in the seven regional units, with at least one human rights monitor per IPTF station. A small headquarters team ensures overall coordination. The Office works closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) and the two coordinate their activities with those of other agencies with a human rights mandate, primarily through the Human Rights Coordination Centre at the Office of the High Representative.

17. The main function of the Human Rights Office is to carry out IPTF investigations into human rights violations by law enforcement agencies. Following the major investigation into the Croat police response to acts of intimidation against Bosniac returnees to the Jajce municipality in August 1997 (see S/1997/694, para. 17), the Chief and Deputy Chief of Police of Jajce were removed from their positions and disciplinary proceedings against them and eight other officers are in progress.

18. The UNMIBH Legal Office has cooperated with the Council of Europe and other international bodies to reform the Criminal Code and the Law on Criminal Procedure of the Federation. The work has focused mainly on criminal procedures affecting police activity, but has also touched on procedures in criminal courts.

19. In order to promote the broadcast of United Nations radio programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the UNMIBH Office of Press and Information has cooperated with Bosnian student organizations to facilitate the establishment of an independent radio station in Sarajevo with financial assistance from the European Union, OSCE and a number of national Governments. The Office is also cooperating with local non-governmental organizations in Banja Luka to establish an independent radio station there. The two stations plan to cooperate in the exchange of programmes and in broadcasting on a single frequency over much of the country. In addition to promoting United Nations activities, UNMIBH is a member of the Media Support Advisory Group, which is the main executive body established by the High Representative to enforce decisions on media issues.

20. The Trust Fund Unit has been active in helping restore specialized medical services in Sarajevo. It is currently seeking to expand the terms of reference of the quick impact fund to allow the funding of projects that address gaps in the social infrastructure in Sarajevo.

#### Mine Action Centre

21. The Mine Action Centre now has 120 trained deminers in Banja Luka, Tuzla and Mostar, as well as 40 in Bihać, where they operate under the terms of a contract between UNMIBH and a non-governmental organization, Handicap International. Currently there are about 750 trained civilian deminers in Bosnia and Herzegovina working on programmes funded by the European Commission, Norwegian People's Aid, the Mine Action Centre and the World Bank. The Mine Action Centre itself has completed 23 emergency demining tasks. The total area surveyed and cleared and reported to the Mine Action Centre in 1997 by all organizations participating in demining programmes up to 30 November was about 5 square kilometres.

22. The Mine Action Centre's minefield database now holds details of 18,027 records of mined areas. Existing information is being verified and transferred onto detailed maps to be made available to mine-clearance teams from various demining organizations. New information is being added continuously.

23. On 15 October 1997, a Memorandum of Understanding on the United Nations Mine-Action Plan was signed by the United Nations and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Agreed Principles for Demining after 1 January 1998 were signed by the Council of Ministers on 30 October. Detailed discussions between the Bosnia and Herzegovina Commission for Demining, the entity Governments and the Board of Donors, co-chaired by UNMIBH and the Office of the High Representative, are now under way in order to reach agreement on the administrative arrangements for the Bosnia and Herzegovina mine action centre and the entity mine action centres, thus completing the establishment of demining structures in the country by 31 December, as foreseen in the conclusions of the London Conference in December 1996. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has developed, for signature by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a project document under which it will provide technical and financial assistance to the Government for the implementation of the Mine-Action Plan in 1998.

### III. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

#### Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

24. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has continued to support the mandate of the Special Rapporteur by keeping her informed of relevant developments and intervening with local authorities on her behalf. It also continued efforts to reform the judicial system of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Activities in this field have included conducting and coordinating trial monitoring activities; providing human rights expertise to the expert team for criminal justice reform; supporting a project on a judicial training institute; and conducting a project to provide suspects with lawyers familiar with international human rights law. In addition, the Office has continued to monitor the procedure for the appointment of judges, in particular in the Federation, to assess its consistency with relevant human rights standards.

#### United Nations Children's Fund

25. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has continued to focus on projects in health and education. In the health sector, UNICEF concentrates mainly on the training of professionals. In the field of education, UNICEF has extended its mine-awareness project to the Republika Srpska and initiated training for social workers on the development of social services for children. For the first time, sectoral authorities and technical experts from both entities sat together at a UNICEF mid-term review of activities to evaluate achievements in child services, analyse strategies and propose components for a future programme. The ministers of health from both entities co-chaired the meeting.

#### United Nations Development Programme

26. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to expand its activities within its country cooperation framework, focusing primarily on multisectoral area-based development programmes supported by selected national sectoral projects and assistance to policy development. The purpose of the integrated programmes is to combine the rehabilitation of shelters and of the social infrastructure with community development efforts to promote social cohesion in order to create an environment that will facilitate the smooth reintegration of returning refugees and displaced persons into the population.

27. UNDP has begun preparing a new project phase for the demining programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina that will be financed through the contributions of donors to a trust fund managed by UNDP. The project aims to assist in the transfer of the main responsibility for the Mine-Action Plan to the national and entity-level Governments.

#### World Food Programme

28. The World Food Programme (WFP) has completed its re-categorization process of beneficiaries in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The number of beneficiaries currently receiving WFP-channelled food aid is 586,518 and will remain constant throughout the winter months. Between the spring of 1998 and the last quarter

of 1998, there will be a further gradual reduction in the number of beneficiaries. The focus of WFP support to small-scale, short-term rehabilitation activities has intensified in the transition away from direct relief aid.

#### Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

29. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has continued its efforts to implement Annex 7 of the Dayton Agreement. It is estimated that, since the beginning of the year, some 150,000 refugees and displaced people have returned to their homes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 100,000 of them from countries of asylum.

30. The development of the Open City initiative was pursued with vigour during the period and UNHCR has recognized six open cities during 1997: Konjic, Busovača, Vogošća, Bihać, Goražde and Kakanj. These communities, where willingness to accept minority return has been demonstrated, are to be immediately supported with international assistance.

31. Close cooperation with UNDP and the Mine Action Centre has led to the development of a joint demining strategy that should result in a more focused approach to demining in returnee areas, particularly in open cities, in 1998. Because job creation is expected to play a key role in the reduction of unemployment and the facilitation of permanent return and reintegration, UNHCR is cooperating closely with the World Bank local initiatives project.

32. During the reporting period, repatriation assistance (shelter and transport) continued to be provided throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and targeted assistance was provided to extremely vulnerable individuals (the elderly, the handicapped and orphans) and residents of collective centres.

#### International Labour Organization

33. The activities of the International Labour Organization (ILO) have focused on three initiatives: opening of a training centre for adults in the Unsko-Sanski Canton, concentrating on training the most vulnerable unemployed labourers in construction trades; implementation of activities for training unskilled and semi-skilled unemployed workers of the Goražde Canton in electrical trades; and inauguration of a business development centre in the Brčko area, which aims to promote the development of micro-enterprises.

#### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

34. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continues to address emergency needs in the agricultural sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Services currently provided include needs assessment; data collection and processing; coordination and liaison; input supply; project identification, preparation, implementation and assessment; technical assistance and capacity-building; specialized seed production; seed quality control; and inter-entity exchange of agricultural interventions.

#### United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

35. In the field of education, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has concentrated its activities on a UNDP-financed project to enhance administration and planning capacity in the Central Bosnia Canton and the Federal Ministry of Education and Culture; the preparation of school projects and completion of the work on a primary school in Žegar (Bihać); and the drafting of a comprehensive report on school reconstruction in both entities. In its programmes on cultural heritage, UNESCO continues to devote special attention to Mostar and is nearing completion of the restoration of the minaret of the historic Čejvan Čehaja mosque. UNESCO has also cooperated with IPTF on the protection of sacral buildings in Canton 10, following the bombing of the historic mosque in Tomislavgrad.

#### World Health Organization

36. The last quarter has seen an increase in participation in inter-entity health activities, focusing mainly on training, under the WHO Peace Through Health project.

37. There remain several causes for concern in the health sector. Refusal of services to minorities in the Republika Srpska is widely reported and there are similar reports from divided communities of the Federation, such as Mostar. It is the WHO position that basic health standards must be held above all political objectives.

#### World Bank

38. The World Bank's mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to implement the economic reconstruction programme approved at the Brussels conference in December 1995. The Bank is also helping Bosnia and Herzegovina to introduce reforms in the economic system to put economic growth on a sustained basis and to speed up the transition to a market economy. A total of \$408 million in World Bank funds has been mobilized to date for 18 specific projects and a fund of \$150 million is being managed by the World Bank to co-finance the projects, bringing the value of the projects prepared by the World Bank and now in the implementation phase to nearly \$1.5 billion. At the end of September 1997, contracts signed using World Bank-administered funds totalled 2,184, for a value of \$320 million.

39. The Bank has been able to mobilize substantial resources to rebuild houses in the UNHCR target zones and to implement job-creation programmes and other schemes for infrastructure development. The World Bank and UNDP have closely coordinated their programmes, resulting in excellent leverage of UNDP efforts and a particularly valuable contribution by UNDP to the World Bank-led reconstruction efforts.

#### International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

40. The Sarajevo Field Office, one of the three field offices established by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, is an extension of the Investigations Section of the Prosecutor's Office in The Hague. As the link

between the Office of the Prosecutor, local authorities and international bodies, the Office has as one of its mandates the investigation of war crimes within Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the past two months, the activity of the Tribunal has increased, owing mainly to the commencement of a new trial involving a high-ranking Croat army official and the arrest and detention of 10 Croat indictees.

#### IV. OBSERVATIONS

41. The period under review has seen progress towards implementing the General Framework Agreement, much of it in areas of immediate concern to the UNMIBH operation: the inauguration of joint Bosniac-Croat police forces in the two mixed cantons of the Federation; the initiation of a comprehensive police restructuring programme in the Republika Srpska; and the appointment of a multi-ethnic police leadership in the contested city of Brčko. This progress is in its early stages and still fragile, however, and will require the Mission's continued engagement in developing the capacity for policing according to internationally acceptable standards. Building the capacity of the local police and of each entity's ministry of the interior is an important component in the broader strategy of consolidating a self-sustaining peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

42. Police restructuring has to be accompanied by reform of the judicial system in general and the present mandate of IPTF includes the monitoring, observation and inspection not only of law enforcement activities and facilities, but also of associated judicial organizations, structures and proceedings. UNMIBH, the Council of Europe and the Office of the High Representative have been cooperating in efforts to reform the criminal procedure of the Federation. However, a wider range of activities related to the reform of the judicial system in both entities has not yet been possible owing to a lack of resources and qualified personnel. I have suggested to the High Representative and the members of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council that UNMIBH work with the Council of Europe, OSCE and other organizations to expand its operations to ensure that international efforts to reform the judicial and penal systems advance in tandem with efforts aimed at the local police forces. It is clear that reforming the police, the judicial system and the prisons must be addressed in an integrated way if a law and order environment that is fair and non-discriminatory is to be created.

43. Another area that deserves increased attention is the loss of revenue to the State through economic crimes that, furthermore, benefit mainly forces opposed to the peace process. Investigations by the European Commission have highlighted the extent of financial crime, smuggling and other illicit operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The links between such activities and the political, police and judicial structures in the three communities have been documented and are at present the subject of public debate in the country. As part of a wider effort to bring about greater professionalism and transparency to public service, IPTF intends to work with ministries in both entities to improve their capacity to identify, and deal with, financial crime, which corrupts public institutions. UNMIBH is ready to begin training entity police forces in the detection of financial crime, smuggling and corruption, and to

assist in setting up special anti-corruption units. The close IPTF monitoring of police activities will also extend to this area of law enforcement. I have informed the High Representative and the members of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council of my views on this matter.

44. In order to carry out the tasks related to judicial reform and economic crime suggested above, UNMIBH will require an increase in human and financial resources. A number of experts in financial crime, smuggling and corruption will be required to form two training teams to work with the entities. Additionally, experts in criminal justice reform, as well as experts in the development of modern judiciary and penal systems will be required. UNMIBH will look into ways of adapting the present structure of IPTF to focus its work in these areas in an adequate manner, as was done in the human rights sector.

45. After two years of experience with the complex arrangements of the General Framework Agreement, and UNMIBH's role as defined in Annex 11 of the Agreement, the distribution of responsibilities, in particular between UNMIBH and SFOR, has been clear and efficient. Thanks to the strong and consistent support of SFOR, the unarmed IPTF monitors have been able to carry out the UNMIBH mandate in an effective manner. Much has been achieved, but much also remains to be done. The United Nations is ready to continue to play its part and I therefore recommend an extension of the UNMIBH mandate for a further 12 months. I have to note, however, that the presence of IPTF monitors is contingent on the existence of adequate security arrangements, which, at present, can only be secured by a credible international military force.

46. I would like to pay tribute to the men and women of UNMIBH who have carried out their important mission in a courageous and effective manner. Special honour is due to the 12 men and women of IPTF and the Office of the High Representative who died in a helicopter crash while carrying out their duties.

47. Mr. Kai Eide, my Special Representative, has been a dynamic and inspiring leader of the Mission and I express my deep gratitude to him. The Security Council has already been informed that Mr. Eide will return to the service of his Government on 15 January 1998 and that I have decided to appoint Ms. Elisabeth Rehn to succeed him.

AnnexComposition of the International Police Task Force  
as at 1 December 1997<sup>a</sup>

|                                                      |              |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Argentina                                            | 43           |
| Austria                                              | 39           |
| Bangladesh                                           | 31           |
| Bulgaria                                             | 33           |
| Canada                                               | 30           |
| Chile                                                | 31           |
| Denmark                                              | 39           |
| Egypt                                                | 34           |
| Estonia                                              | 9            |
| Finland                                              | 23           |
| France                                               | 137          |
| Germany                                              | 166          |
| Ghana                                                | 86           |
| Greece                                               | 13           |
| Hungary                                              | 36           |
| India                                                | 143          |
| Indonesia                                            | 18           |
| Iceland                                              | 3            |
| Ireland                                              | 35           |
| Italy                                                | 23           |
| Jordan                                               | 156          |
| Malaysia                                             | 46           |
| Nepal                                                | 43           |
| Netherlands                                          | 55           |
| Nigeria                                              | 19           |
| Norway                                               | 24           |
| Pakistan                                             | 95           |
| Poland                                               | 40           |
| Portugal                                             | 60           |
| Russian Federation                                   | 36           |
| Senegal                                              | 32           |
| Spain                                                | 54           |
| Sweden                                               | 50           |
| Switzerland                                          | 4            |
| Thailand                                             | 3            |
| Tunisia                                              | 3            |
| Turkey                                               | 27           |
| Ukraine                                              | 36           |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 60           |
| United States of America                             | <u>189</u>   |
| Total                                                | <u>2 004</u> |

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<sup>a</sup> The number of civilian police monitors may vary owing to rotations.

